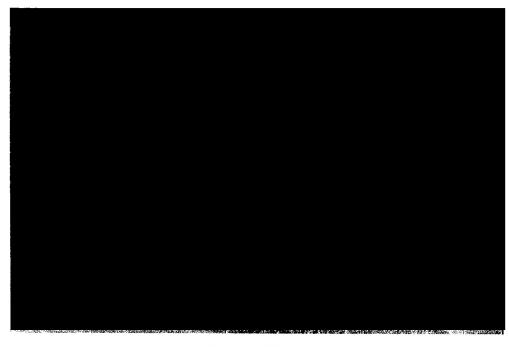


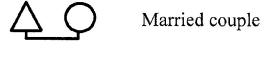
Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915

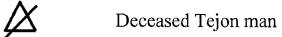


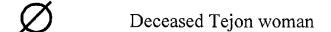
Prepared by
John R. Johnson, Ph.D.
Curator of Anthropology
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

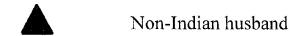
May 2006

Key to Genealogical Diagrams, Figures 1-6









Notes:

The numbers given for each individual correspond to the order of listing in the 1915 census of the Tejon Band as reported by Special Agent John J. Terrell (see Table 1). Only the names of those people listed in the census appear in Figures 1–6. Those Tejon Indian forebears and previous spouses who had died prior to the 1915 census are not listed by name.

The dates of birth given in these genealogical diagrams sometimes differ from what would be expected from the estimated ages in Terrell's 1915 census. The dates provided in Figures 1–6 were largely based upon more accurate information contained in baptismal records and the 1933 roll compiled under the 1928 California Indian Jurisdictional Act. Information regarding dates of death and place of burial were mostly obtained from Kern County death records.





Figure 1. Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915: Families.

Numbers correspond to the order of listing in the census prepared by Special Agent John J. Terrell.



Figure 2. Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915: Families.

Numbers correspond to the order of listing in the census prepared by Special Agent John J. Terrell.

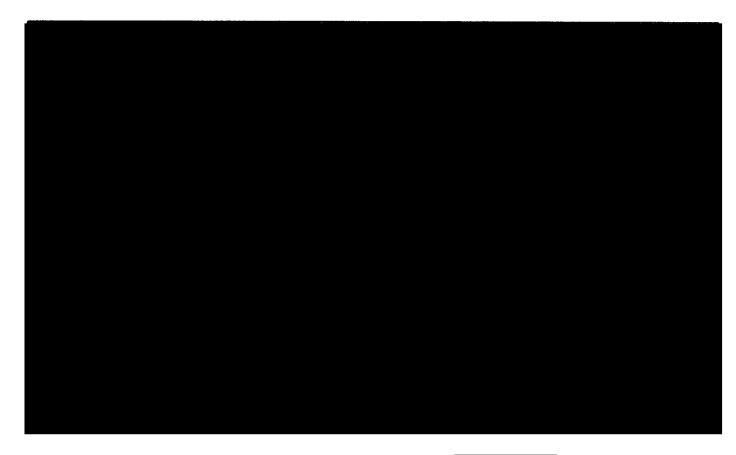


Figure 3. Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915: and Relatives.

Numbers correspond to the order of listing in the census prepared by Special Agent John J. Terrell.

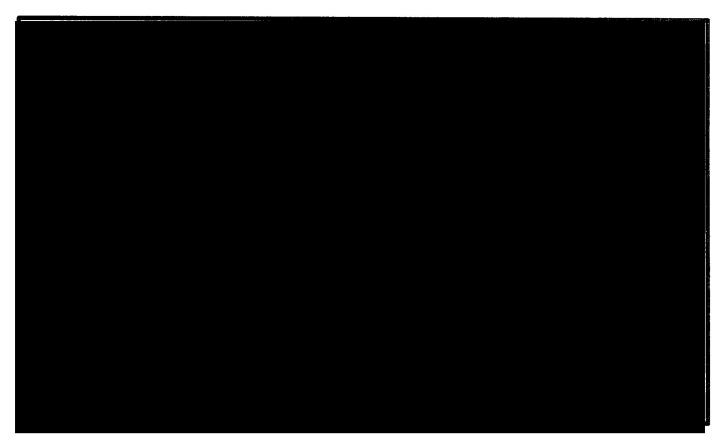


Figure 4. Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915: Families. Numbers correspond to the order of listing in the census prepared by Special Agent John J. Terrell.



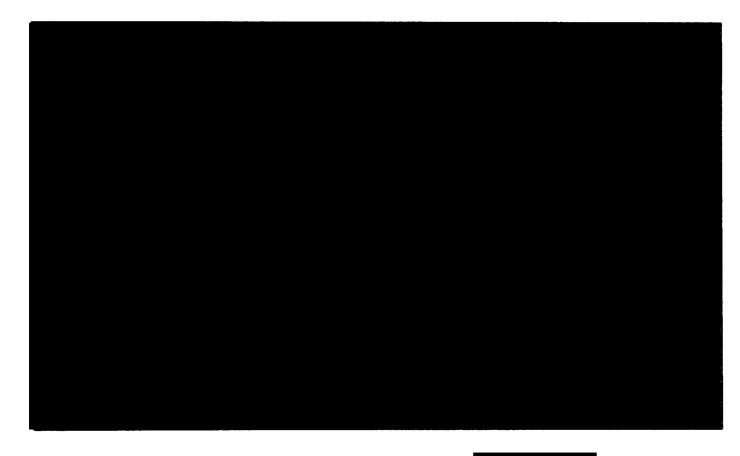


Figure 5. Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915: Families. Numbers correspond to the order of listing in the census prepared by Special Agent John J. Terrell.





Figure 6. Genealogical Relationships within the Tejon Band in 1915: and Relatives.

Numbers correspond to the order of listing in the census prepared by Special Agent John J. Terrell.

FOIA6

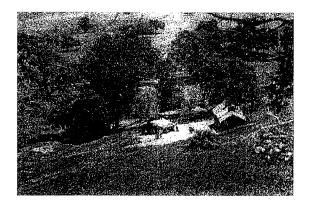
Photographs of Indian Homes at Tejon Rancheria, 1917, mostly taken by John P. Harrington



Lower part of rancheria: Homes of Gomez, Lozada, Garcia, and Encinas families



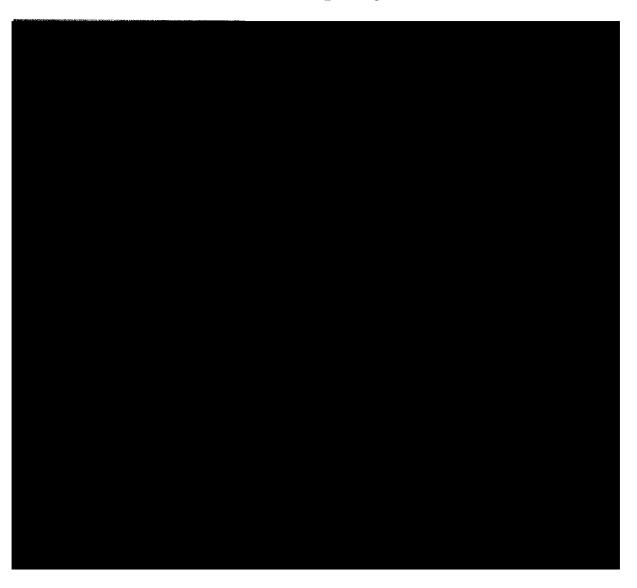




Residence of Olivas and Montes families.

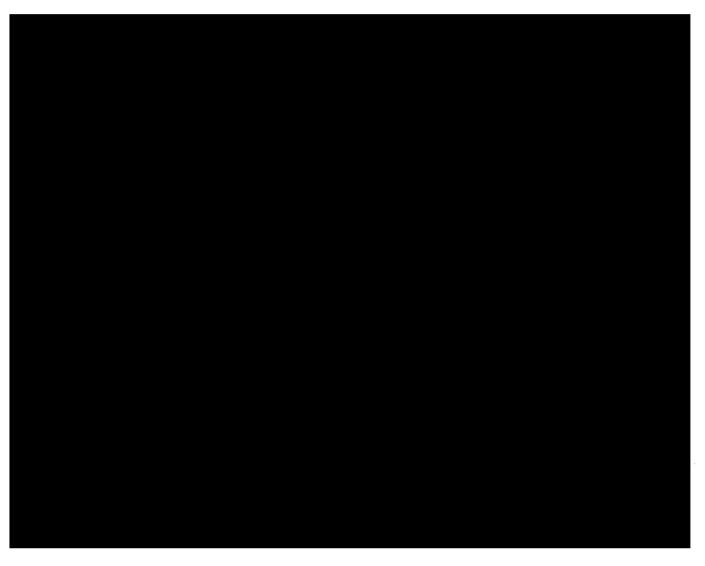


Tejon Indian Photographs from the J. P. Harrington Papers at the National Anthropological Archives



Tejon Indian Photographs taken by John P. Harrington in 1917

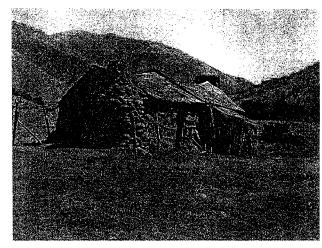
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Tejon Indian Photographs taken by Edward S. Curtis, about 1916







Indian home in upper part of rancheria, later occupied by Piedad Vasquez and her family

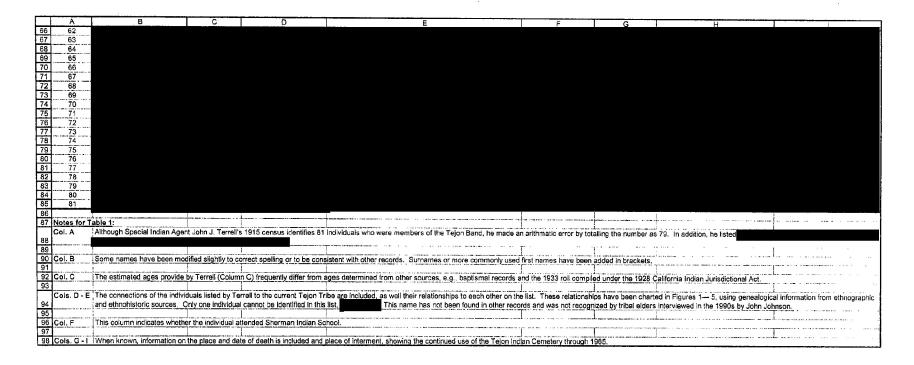
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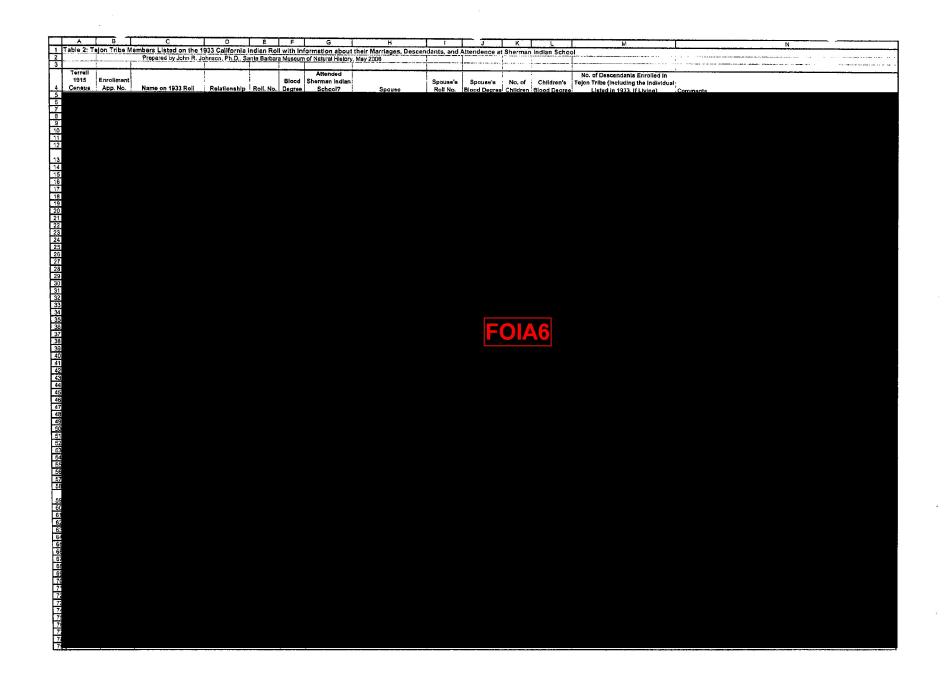
PROHIBITED FROM
DISCLOSURE PURSUANT
TO
THE FREEDOM OF
INFORMATION ACT,
EXEMPTION 6
(5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6) (2000))
AND
THE PRIVACY ACT
5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)



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		Age Reported		Relationships to Other Tejon Indians Who Were Listed	Attended Sherman		·····	+
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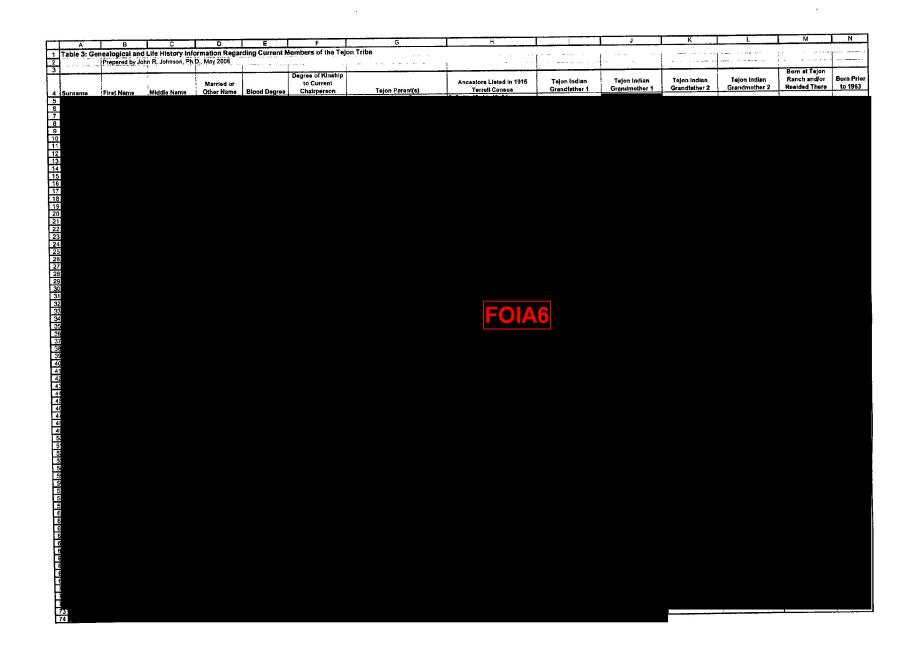


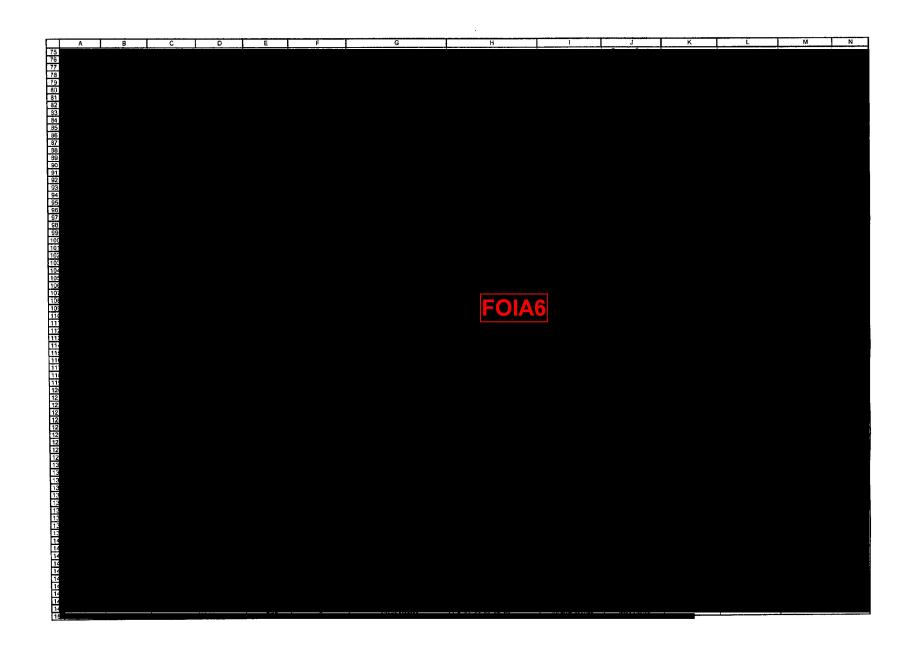


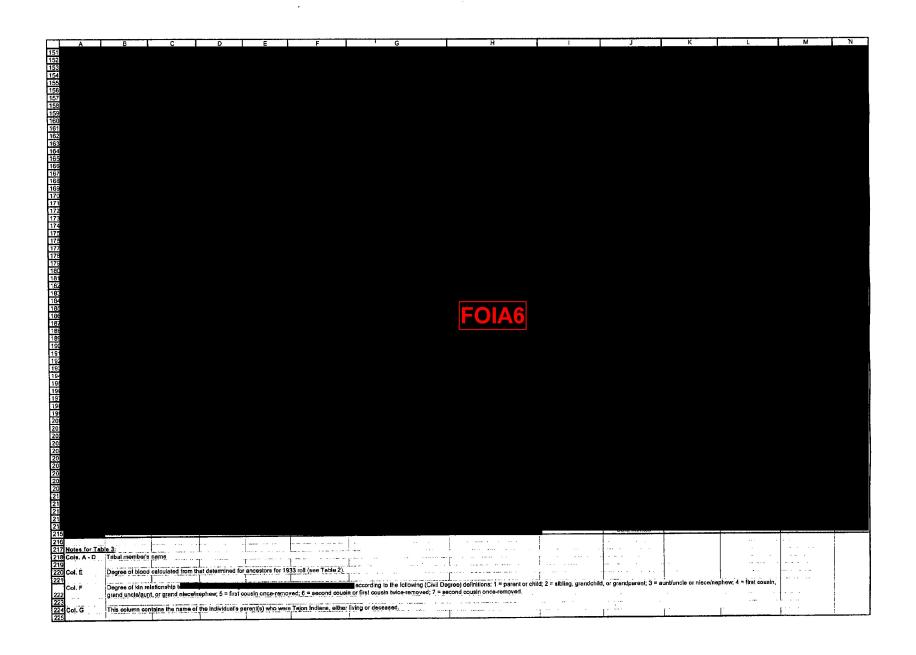


						
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113			:		,	
114	lotes for T	Table 2:				
115	ol. A	This number corresponds to that assigned to the individual in Table 1.				
116						
117 (ol. B	Enrollment applications were prepared in 1929-1930 for Tejon Indians for the California Indian roll that was finalized	ed in 1933.	 		
	ol. C	Names, especially surnames, sometimes differ for the same individual listed in Terrell's earlier census (Table 1).	mostly because of marriages and divers	as that took place after 1016. Three leibal more	nhora are durrently	The state of the second
119	.u. c	living whose names were included on the 1933 roll:	mostly because of mannages and difforc	es (ital 100k piece alter 1513. Third thos intel	I I	•
120			!			
	Col. D	This column states the relationship between family members reported each enrollment application. In the case of	f the	who were enrolled on sepa	rate occasions, the	1.412/19/14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1
1 1		names of their were mistakenly repeated on the applications of each:	They have only	y been included once in this table, under their t	ather's application	
121				·		
122				-		
123	Col. E	This is the individual's number on the final roll as approved in 1933.				
124	Cal. F	The blood degrees listed here are those reported on the application forms prepared by the BIA enrolling agents v	ith a few exceptions. In several cases if	isted in brackets] the blood degrees have bee	n receiculated based	
1 1	301, 1	on the blood degrees given for the individual's parents. For example, a mother and father were both listed of 4/4				
1 1		corrected to 4/4. In another case, the father was 4/4 and the mother was 1/2, but the children were reported as 4	4; so the children's blood degree was les	sened to 3/4. In the final instance of blood de	gree correction, the	
125		individual listed was said to be 1/2, but his baptismal record and ethnographic information co	lected by John P. Harrington indicate that	at he was 4/4.		
126						
	Co1, G	This column indicates if the individual attended Sherman Indian School. In addition to those listed here, four add	litional Tejon Indian children, born after 1	1933, also attended Sherman Institute, and two	others attended	
127		Chemawa Indian School in Oregon,		. 7		
128	Col. H	This column contains the names of an individual's apouses or, in the case of two unmarried persons, individuals	who were the biological assents to one o	represent their children. Of the 52 poorle lister	d in this table who are	and the state of t
129	Ç01, H	known to have mariled or who had once been married, a total of 37 persons had at least one union with another	who were the blological parents to one o Felon Indian, whereas 16 married only no	r more or inear children. Or the 53 people lister	a in this table who are	
130		MINALLI O HELD HISTORY OF AND HER OLD BOOK HIGHIELD B TOTAL OLD DESCRIPTION HER BY 1995 CHIEF CH		I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		and the second s
131	Col. 1	If the spouse (or biological parent of one's children) was a Telon indien, this is that person's number on the final				
132						
133	Col. J	If the spouse (or biological parent of one's children) was a Tejon Indian, this is that person's blood degree.				
134	Col. K					
	Çol. K	The number of children born from each marriage.		4		
136	~	The children's blood degree as calculated from the blood degrees of their parents determined from the 1933 roll.		·		
137	Col. L	The culturen a proof deflues as carchiated from the proof degrees of their barears determined from the 1933 ton				and the second control of the second control
138	Col. M	The number of descendants from each marriage who are currently enrolled members of the Telon Tribe.				10 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 +
139	OUI. III	Time required of decemberra from easy interrupe and are decidently partition at the 1991 Time.				

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226 Col. H	This column shows descent of the individual from a	ncestor's tabulated in the 1915 census	prepared by Special Agent Terrell. The le	dentifying numbers refer to the	ncestors identification	number in Table 1.			,	
227			1],	l. <u>.</u>	i	
228 Cols. I - L	The names of an individual's grandparents who were	e Tejon Indiens.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a same account to the contract of						
229	تصبحت مرد معارد وروج بارانداروا البران المحادرون		<u> </u>				1	1	L	
230 Col. M	This column identifies the 45 tribal members who w	ere born or resided on the Telon Rand)	- II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I					1	
231 232 Col. N	This column shows whether the individual was hom	before the lands reserved for the Telo	Indians were restored to the public dom	ain.			tana arang sa			

John R. Johnson, Ph.D. Brief Biography Pertaining to Tejon Ethnohistory

John R. Johnson has served as curator of anthropology at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History since 1986. He undertook graduate studies in anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara beginning in 1978 and completed his Ph.D. in 1988. Dr. Johnson has contributed to many aspects of California Indian studies during the course of his career, and in particular has specialized in the ethnohistory of Native Americans in central and southern California. He has authored or co-authored more than 60 published articles in peer-reviewed journals and edited volumes. In addition to his museum responsibilities, Dr. Johnson teaches an anthropology course on California Indians at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Since 1977, while working in the cultural resources program for Los Padres National Forest, Dr. Johnson began studying the ethnohistory of the Tejon region of the southern San Joaquin Valley. His initial interviews with Tejon Indians commenced in 1984, and he has worked steadily since that time compiling an extensive amount of biographical and genealogical information pertaining to Tejon families. He has conducted about 35 interviews with members of the Tejon tribe, especially emphasizing the eldest generation that was brought up in the Tejon rancheria. Four tape-recorded oral history interviews were with elders now no longer living.

Dr. Johnson has traced the family lineages of current tribal members from their forebears as far back as eight or nine generations using California mission registers, the records of the mid-nineteenth century Tejon reservation, census records, ethnographic papers, and BIA documents. He has gathered an extensive collection of historical photographic images from various archives and family albums and identified the people and places through information provided by tribal elders and research in primary sources. Six of Dr. Johnson's published works pertain as a whole or in part to Tejon ethnohistory, and he was consulted by Dr. George Phillips for the latter's recent book, "Bringing Them under Subjection:" California's Tejón Indian Reservation and Beyond, 1852-1864.